Table 13 shows that there is significant improvement in stability as a result of adding a proportion of the structurant of the instant invention to the structurant of PCT/GB 00/01228. Likewise, there is a benefit for adding the invention products compared with adding reference product REF3 to the structurant of PCT/GB 00/01228.

Example 13

The test procedure of Example 9 was repeated, but using ACB structurant REF2 alone as the structurant or to which a CHME structurant was added. The results are summarised in Table 14 below.

Table 14

Structurant	Observation
solely REF2	Slight loss of clarity after 7 days at 37 °C. Fine crystals on surface after 8 days at 37 °C. Fine needle crystals throughout gel after 9 days at 37 °C. More needle crystals in gel bulk and crystal mass on surface after 13 days at 37 °C.
+ product of Ex 1.1	No crystals after 12 days at 37 °C.
+ product of Ex 1.3	No crystals after 12 days at 37 °C.
+ product of Ex 1.7	Slight very fine crystal growth after 13 days at 37 °C.
+ product of Ex 1.10	Some needle crystals on surface after 11 days at 37 °C. Some needle crystals in gel bulk after 12 days at 37 °C.

From Table 14, it can be seen that the addition of the invention structurants to reference structurant REF2 according to PCT/GB 00/1228 improves the resistance of the structurant to crystallisation during storage.

Example 14

An antiperspirant suspension stick was prepared using a water-immiscible liquid or a mixture of water-immiscible liquids, an antiperspirant active and an esterified cellobiose. The procedure was as follows:

the mixture of liquids was heated to a temperature 5 to 10°C above a temperature at which the esterified cellobiose had been observed to dissolve in a preliminary test. During this heating the liquid was mixed gently using a Silverson mixer. The esterified cellobiose was added and allowed to dissolve. Next, the particulate antiperspirant active was added to this solution. The resulting mixture was then allowed to cool (or, if necessary, heated) whilst mixing gently until it reached a temperature of about 5 to 10°C above the gelling point. At this stage the mixture was poured into antiperspirant stick barrels and left to cool without further disturbance until the formulation had solidified.

The resulting sticks were evaluated after at least 24 hours at ambient laboratory temperature, the appearance of the stick was noted, the hardness was determined by penetrometer, and tests of deposition and whiteness of the

resulting deposit were carried out using the procedures described hereinafter. The results are summarised in Table 15 below.

The materials employed in the formulations in this and subsequent Examples are as follows:-

Code	Description	Trademark
AZAG	Al/Zr Tetrachlorohydrex glycine complex	Reach 908
AACH	Activated aluminium chlorohydrate hydrated to RI of 1.508	Aloxicoll LR (hydrated)
ACHaq	50% aqueous aluminium chlorohydrate solution	Zirconal 50
Car1	Hydrogenated Polydecene	Silkflo 364NF
Car2	Volatile silicone blend	DC245
Car3	Octyldodecanol	Eutanol G
Car4	Mineral Oil	Sirius M70
Car5	1,1,5,5-tetraphenyltrisiloxane	DC704
Glycerol	Moisturiser - glycerol	
Emulsifier	Dimethicone copolyol emulsifier	Abil EM90
REFNo	Reference ACB ester as in Table 3	
ExNo	CHME Ester prepared in specified Example number	